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7928 日九月三

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

一月九日四月英港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE.

GERMANS GAINING MERELY LOCAL SUCCESS.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS FROM AUSTRIA.

Enemy's Plans No Nearer Realisation.

London, April 26.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on Saturday evening, says:—It is useless to attempt to minimise the tactical importance of the German capture of Mount Kemmel, but it has brought the enemy plans to divide the Anglo-French armies no further towards realisation. Our brilliant victory at Villers-Bretonneux defeated the attempt to capture Amiens, hence the past week is not so bad for us on a balance. The side which is willing to rashly sacrifice men is bound to achieve local successes, but the argument that the sacrifice is worth it cannot be sustained. When Admiral Nogu reduced Port Arthur critics said that it had been in terms of life which no western general would have dared to face, but the German High Command obviously ridicules this view for it strews the slopes of Mount Kemmel with grey corpses as "thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa" and points triumphantly to the comparative handful of survivors who reached the top. We adhere to the belief that the attrition of such tactics must baffle the issue in our favour and there is an encouraging air of calm confidence in responsible quarters. It is reported that General von Lüderhoff has urgently asked for the entire Austrian army, and this is a most convincing commentary on German wastage.

An Enemy Local Attack Broke up.

London, April 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—The enemy has captured a post in the neighbourhood of Festubert. Our machine gun fire broke up a local attack to the west of Merville and the enemy did not reach our trenches. Our artillery effectively engaged infantry assembling to the east of Villers-Bretonneux. Mist interfered with flying. Our infantry brought down two low flying machines.

Congratulations for the Third Corps Commander.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau says that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Third Corps commander and troops on the successful and important operations at Villers-Bretonneux.

Fresh German Claims.

London, April 28.
A German wireless official message, issued on the evening of April 27, states:—The English have abandoned further parts of Flanders. We have reached a line south-west of Langemarck, Verlorenhoek and Hooge Zillebeke.

Attacks and Counter-Attacks.

London, April 28.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy captured Voormezel last evening but a counter-attack early in the night drove him out. The enemy re-attacked later in the same locality. There was local fighting all night on both sides of the Ypres-Comines canal. We raided to the south of Gavrelle and in the Lens and Hill 70 sectors, taking fifty prisoners and machine guns and trench-mortars. We repulsed an attempted raid north of Bailleul. Reciprocal artillery firing on all the battle fronts is active.

A German Report.

London, April 28.
A wireless German official message states:—We reached the southern border of Voormezel. Anglo-French attacks at Mount Kemmel broke down heavily. Our repeated strong French attacks against Hanged Wood and to the north of Luce Brook failed.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRING ON THE SOMME AND AVRE.

London, April 28.
A Paris communiqué states:—There has been no infantry action to-day. Artillery firing continued lively south of the Somme and on both sides of the Avre. There was also a violent bombardment on the region of L-Haux and Cauchies-Chambrœus front.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 28.
According to a telegram from Copenhagen it is reported that a counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd.

The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* says it is reported also that the Grand Duke Alexei N. Nikolayevitch has been proclaimed Emperor, and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch the Regent.

OUTLAWRY IN CHINA.

Action by U. S. Ambassador.
London, April 28.
Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that an American named Love has been captured by bandits in Shantung, and that in view of the seriousness of the situation thus created, the United States' Ambassador has suggested that the Government should appoint an official of the highest rank, fully empowered to suppress banditry and to rescue Foreign captives.

PRINCE LICHTOWSKY TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, April 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Berlin Prussian Upper House has sanctioned the first District Court of Berlin to criminally prosecute Prince Lichnowsky for communicating his memorandum to friends.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN VIENNA.

London, April 28.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung*'s correspondent at Vienna says a strong movement of German parties against the Emperor continues. Parliament will be asked to pass resolutions that Austrian foreign policy must be based on the German Alliance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

Official Statement of Casualties.

London, April 28.
The Admiralty announces that the casualties in the Belgian coast operations were:—Officers, sixteen killed, three died of wounds, two missing and twenty-nine wounded. Men 144 killed, 25 died of wounds, 14 missing, and 355 wounded.

The Impression made in Germany.

London, April 28.
German newspapers reflect the deep impression in Germany of the Zeebrugge Raid—the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and *Tagespost* especially. Count Rennert in the *Tages Zeitung* praises "the great skill and extraordinary bravery of the British." Though following official reports represent that the attack was a failure, all assume that the attack will be repeated on a greater scale.

An Address of Admiration Voted.

London, April 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Inter-Allied Naval Council terminated with voting an address of admiration to the British Navy for the magnificent coolness and courage in the attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

The Situation at Present.

London, April 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports from The Hague indicate that the situation between Holland and Germany was slightly improved on Saturday, though the latter apparently adheres to the attitude on the question of sand and gravel. Articles in Dutch newspapers generally urge the maintenance of strict neutrality.

The *Telegraf* says:—"If Holland is about to be threatened with the fate of Belgium the Government can be assured that the nation will rally round it in the hour of danger with the motto "They shall not pass."

The *Vaderland* suggests that the time has come to form a national cabinet.

London, April 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the newspapers have been apprehensive lest German militarists, who favour the rough treatment of Holland, shall affect Baron Kuhlmann's fall, but latest advice from Germany indicate that the ghastly losses in the Western offensive are causing an anti-militarist reaction.

The Catholic *Tyd* correspondent in Germany, says:—"It will depend on the course of events how far the reaction against the increased power of militarists will make itself felt. As the extent of the huge sacrifices in the west becomes known they will evoke everywhere fresh disquiet and distrust than was even manifested in newspaper offices and in the *Rödertang* Lobbies. When the energetic participation of the Americans in the war falsifies the Government prophecy that submarine will prevent the transport of American troops and war material to France, this disappointment will assume a sharper form."

The *Cologne Gazette* says that General Wirsberg, speaking in Committee in the Reichstag, referred to the rumours that the War Ministry admitted at a secret sitting of the Committee, that there were unusually high losses in the Western offensive. General Wirsberg denied that such statement had ever been made.

The Socialists complained of the calling-up of Socialist clerks for Field Service and said that the threat to send socialists to the trenches was now general and the granting of furlough again made dependent on soldiers subscribing to that war loan. The Conservative Herr Kreth admitted the soldiers in the Alsace-Lorraine Army were exceptionally treated. He said this was due to a number of desertions.

GERMANY AND HER LOSSES.

Extraordinary Nervousness and Depression.

London, April 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that there is extraordinary nervousness and depression in Germany owing to the losses in the western offensive. This is revealed remarkably and frankly by an article by Captain Von Sauerbrunn, in the *Vossische Zeitung* in which he endeavours to restore the lost confidence of the Germans by emphasising the importance of the capture of Kemmel Hill. Captain Sauerbrunn enumerates a few of the series of rumours current in Germany and all these stories are prefaced by the remark: "In the Reichstag, it is said," and proceed to say "our losses have been enormous; the offensive in the West has arrived at a deadlock; the enemy is much stronger than the Supreme Army Command; it is assumed that we shall be unable to continue the offensive owing to the lack of horses; the whole region before Ypres is a great lake and therefore impassable; the whole country between our Amiens front and Paris is mined and will be blown up." Captain Sauerbrunn continues by saying that the people have begun to lose their nerves. Replying in the Reichstag the War Minister said something like this "It goes without saying that there are big losses in such a struggle. The losses on one part of the front were heavy, and two-thirds of the company leaders of many regiments have fallen." It is said that a certain Deputy thereupon told his electors in a north German town "The War Minister has openly declared that our losses are so heavy that the offensive must be abandoned."

OPIUM SMUGLED INTO SHANGHAI.

Mr. Balfour's Explanation.

London, April 28.
In the House of Commons replying to Sir S. Collins regarding opium smuggled into Shanghai from London in October and November of last year, Mr. Balfour stated that Privy Council licences were granted for a consignment of waterfowl and anti-scarp, in which the opium was concealed. There was no reason to doubt the truth of the statements made on the relative shipping documents and the Customs' examination did not suggest any suspicious

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MESOPOTAMIA.

Spirited Protest Against Attacks.

London, April 27.
In a letter to the *Times*, Lord George Hamilton protests against the attacks being made against Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the Mesopotamia affair and emphasises that Mr. Chamberlain had only been a few months in office and had not initiated the expedition. He sanctioned the advance to Bagdad upon the advice of his military experts and took full responsibility for the failure of the advance and by resigning office summarily brushed aside the insidious suggestions of prominent politicians that he was only technically responsible. He says that Mr. Chamberlain, as a witness, greatly impressed the Commission by his breadth of view and his fearless acceptance of responsibility. He left the Commission room a bigger man than he entered it. The War Cabinet has many questions to settle arising directly from the war but which in character and consequences, are more civil than military, more political than strategical. Lord George Hamilton is glad to think that Mr. Chamberlain's ability and experience and courage will be utilised in dealing with this class of problem.

KEIGHLEY BY-ELECTION.

A Peace Candidate Rejected.

London, April 28.
The by-election at Keighley resulted as follows:—Liberal-Congressional, Mr. Simmell, 4,873 votes; Labourite, Mr. Bland, 2,344 votes. Mr. Bland advocated peace by negotiation.

EXPLANATION OF AN "ARMISTICE."

London, April 27.
The War Office announces that the Turkish official message of April 19 stated that upon the request of the English a two hours' armistice was arranged to give the English an opportunity to bury their large number of dead. The War Office adds that this statement gives the impression that heavy British losses were incurred in an unsuccessful operation and that it was incorrect. The facts are as follows:—After stubborn fighting in the vicinity of Braklin, when the enemy was driven off with heavy losses, a local arrangement, not in the nature of an armistice, was made between a German officer and the British Red Cross for the collection of the wounded, the enemy having previously fired upon our parties, causing a mutual abandonment of the collection of the wounded and dead.

AUSTRIAN ARCHBISHOP TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, April 28.
A telegram from Vienna says that Archbishop Luboch will be ecclesiastically prosecuted for heading the southern Slav political movement with treasonable aims.

INDIAN AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL.

London, April 28.
It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Military Medal has been awarded to Naik Tika Khan, of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, April 27.
According to the "Vorwärts" the military have been severely criticised in the Reichstag as regards their policy in the East and West. Herr Ledebur asked if it was true that great numbers of German soldiers were drowned in Flanders. Shouts from the Right prevented the reply being heard. Herr Scheidemann, complaining of the severity of the censorship, instanced the suppression of reports of the proceedings of the Alsace-Lorraine Landtag. Herr Müller, Progressive, sarcastically commented on the conflicting German and British accounts of the Zeebrugge affair. Herr Botheim, another Progressive, declared that Germany's policy in the East was a disgrace. Herr Noske, Socialist, affirmed that public institutions in Ukraine were openly insulted by the military command who actually instructed soldiers to regard the abolition of democratic institutions as their main task. The soldiers in some cases revolted against such demands. Herr Ledebur asked why Germany was invading the Crimea. No reply was given.

Despite close censorship the report of the discussion of the Main Committee of the Reichstag reveals a remarkable upspring of feeling among various parties, not only Socialists, against the military administration which was outspokenly criticised as regards German brutalities in Ukraine and Belgium and its arbitrary conduct and administration in intervening in the Finnish civil war in favour of a definite party.

Replying to the criticisms Count von Graevenitz endeavoured to allay the discontent as regards the confiscation of Ukrainian peasants' grain and the wholesale massacre of recalcitrant farmers. He said the action of the military had been in the interest of German consumers.

During the subsequent debate, although the particulars are not specified, the gravest charges were made as regards German "autocratic measures and shocking procedures" in Ukraine.

Herr Airoldi, a Deputy, said that if the statements which had been made were true it would be necessary to inquire further and he proposed a special sitting for this purpose on Tuesday with the Chancellor present.

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT.

Ottawa, April 27.
Mr. Gompers, President of the American Labour Federation, addressed a joint session of the Senate and Commons. The only precedents have been when last year Mr. Vivian and Mr. Balfour addressed joint sessions.

The "Montreal Gazette" commends Mr. Gompers' patriotic attitude and the war as a lesson to the lukewarmness of certain labour leaders.

(Continued on page 8)

TELEGRAMS.

REuter's Service to The "Telegraph."

COLLISION IN THE YANGTZE.

Chinese Gunboat and River Steamer.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Singapore, April 27.

The river boat Kiangwan, belonging to the China Merchants' Navigation Company, sank ten miles below Hankow at 3.30 on Thursday night in a collision with the Chinese gun boat Chintai, on which the Premier, Wu Chi-kuo, was proceeding from Hankow to Kinkiang.

The Kiangwan carried 400 passengers and 70 of a crew. So far, three foreign passengers and the second officer are reported as having been rescued; but it is not known how many others were saved.

OBITUARY.

London, April 28.

The deaths are announced of Mr. William Hoey, lecturer on Hindustani at Oxford University and of Major General J. H. Barker.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 28.

The silver market is quiet.

A Dollar Per Fine Ounce.

London, April 28.

Moscow Mintz's report states that the price of silver has now reached a point at which it is costing a dollar per fine ounce.

America can supply this market at a reasonable profit, including insurance, carriage, &c.

Unless something unexpected happens, probably the future movements will be on a very limited scale.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

London, February 28.

Reuter is informed that a delegation of the Finnish Socialist Republic has protested to the Allies as follows.—The leaders of the anti-revolutionary White Guard of Finland have publicly declared themselves unable to crush the workers and the Government without the aid of German militarists in return for which they have sold the country to Germany, who began military occupation and the destruction of the whole

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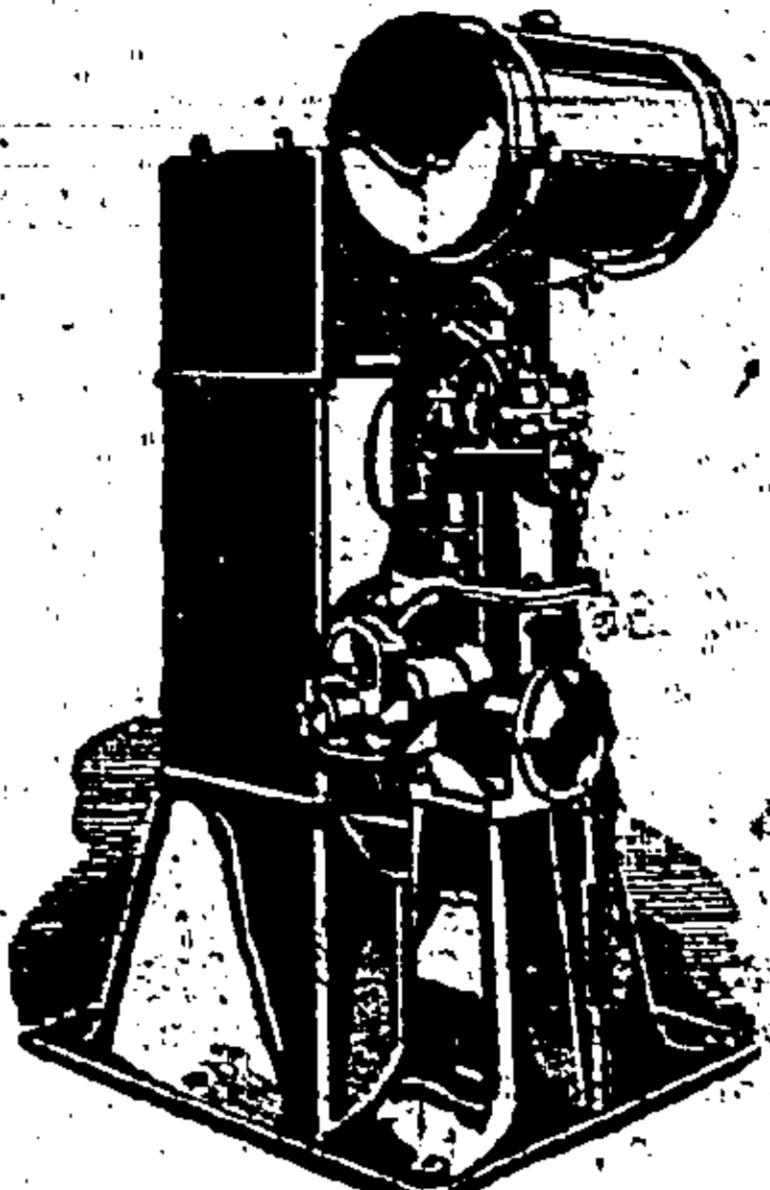
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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICES.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., at a meeting of about 700 people held in Dunfermline on Feb. 1, a resolution was passed with only one dissentient inviting Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, to contest the Dunfermline Burghs at the next election as an Independent Democrat.

Off to the Front.—To offer his services to the Government, Mr. E. Turner, son of Mr. E. W. Turner, consulting engineer, Shanghai, left for England last week by the Glen Line steamer Glenfar. Mr. E. Turner has, for a period of two and a half years, been engaged in engineering work and hopes to join the Royal Flying Corps. He has been prominent in local League Football in recent years, as a member of both the Hanbury School and the Shanghai Recreation Club teams, as well as having been an active and popular member of "B" Company, S.V.C.

Chang's "Hunghutes."—The behaviour of Chang Teolin's Hunghutes, we cannot insult our Chinese readers by calling them soldiers, to the travelling public on the Peking-Mukden line is rapidly exceeding that of the brigands under Chang Hsu who used to play up on the Tsingpu line, says the N.C. Daily Mail. The Traffic Department of the Peking-Mukden Railway is doing its best in very trying circumstances to keep everything going, but it is having a most unpleasant time owing to lack of support from those who ought to help them. Repeated representations have been made by the Managing Director to the Board concerned but nothing visible has been done and the Hunghutes seem to be doing exactly what they please in defiance of authority.

A Tyburn Martyrdom.— Rome, February 26.—A general congregation of Sacred Rites met here under the presidency of the Pope in the Throne Room of the Vatican. All the Cardinals belonging to the congregation were present except Cardinal Bisleti, who, being titular of the Church of the Irish College, was engaged there. The congregation decided that the case of Oliver Plunkett, formerly Archbishop of Armagh, was one for beatification. This was referred to Monsignor O'Riordan, Rector of the Irish College, who was present as postulator of the cause. The Pontifical decree for the beatification of Oliver Plunkett is expected in a few weeks, after which it will only remain for the Pope to decide at an opportune moment to hold the function of beatification. [Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn in 1681, was the last Roman Catholic prelate to suffer death in England for his faith. He went to Rome in early youth; where he studied for the priesthood in the Irish College there. He was appointed by Pope Clement IX. to the Archdiocese of Armagh in 1701.]

China's Defunct Parliament.

Every means (says the Peking Daily News of April 22) has been employed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his followers in the Canton Cement Company to induce the ex-M.P.s of all the provinces to proceed to their province to re-open the Defunct Parliament. Funds have been raised from various sources to meet the expenditure, and a certain restaurant has been converted into the Hall of the two Houses to transact business. However the Generalissimo's projects have displeased General Lu Yang-tung and his influential followers; for if the former should be successful in assembling the Defunct Parliament, the Kuangsi General will not be able to retain his influence. Moreover, it is feared that when the Presidential Election should take place, Dr. Sun's followers will not be likely to elect General Lu, who has very few followers in the Defunct Parliament. General Mo Yung-hua, the right hand man of General Lu, has issued a circular telegram in the South pointing out the undesirability of the restoration of the Defunct Parliament, which has hitherto proved its incompetency to the country, and is likely to become again a ridiculous and byword to the world.

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Happy-hearted Dance

Music to brighten up dull evenings



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W. C. HUMPHREYS
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A KING OF THE AIR.

Destroyed 45 Machines
in Five Months.

Many daring and successful exploits by officers of the Royal Flying Corps are recorded in a honour list issued on Jan. 9. Pride of place must be accorded to Lieutenant (tempy. Capt.) William Avery Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C. He has probably brought down more hostile aircraft than any other flier either British or enemy.

Besides machines driven down he has entirely destroyed 45 in the course of five months. The airman with this astonishing record is a boyish looking Canadian still in the early twenties. Educated for a military career he came to England with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, transferred to the R.F.C., and went to France as an airman at the beginning of 1916. His special aptitude for air fighting soon showed itself. His M.C. was followed by the D.S.O.—the latter for bringing down two enemy airmen in a single dog fight against seven. Last August

Irish Prima Donna's Success.

Miss Elizabeth Burke Sheridan, the Irish prima donna, a descendant of the dramatist, recently made a successful debut at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918. She followed by the D.S.O.—the latter for bringing down two enemy airmen in a single dog fight against seven. Last August

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT for two bachelors, higher levels preferred. Apply Box 1386 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders. Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical. New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

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WANTED.—TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAII, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Stevenson, Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Barston.

NOTICES.

THE FAMOUS
"HORSESHOE" BRAND
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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	55.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
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SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

A SECOND CLERK for the General Office, University of Hongkong. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and written Chinese, book-keeping and typewriting. Apply

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\$8.50

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERAI HATS—
MADE EXPRESSLY
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-- SHAW --J. T. SHAW
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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTI-PHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, ETC.

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HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00

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A APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

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NOTICES.

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Eleven years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

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THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
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TELEPHONE NO. 16:

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

It must be admitted that so far as France and Flanders are concerned—and they certainly are the most important theatres of war—we are not, in the meantime, making such progress as we should like to be making. It was hardly likely that we should make progress at present, as it is evident, even more to-day than previously, that the Germans are staking their all in the terrific offensive that they are now launching. So far, their efforts in France have by no means met with results such as the enemy had hoped for. Their original plans have very much miscarried, and, in fact, their offensives in France as in Flanders can truthfully be said to have been failures, in so far as they have absolutely failed to realize the hopes of the Germans. True, the enemy has been able to force his way through some sixty kilometres of territory, but he has done so only at an enormous cost, without breaking the British line as he had confidently hoped, and only to find that the plans with which he set out are now completely upset by the glorious stand made by the British and French troops, whom the enemy has struggled in vain to separate.

But though, as we have pointed out, the enemy's offensives have practically ended in failure, it must be admitted that we are not doing so well as recent events had led us to expect. The enemy's second offensive, which was set in operation a few days ago and which, though not on so large a scale as its predecessor, has at least one feature in common with it, namely, that in the gigantic effort being made to overthrow the French and British armies, two carefully-planned offensives are being conducted simultaneously. In France, as the telegrams continue to show, practically no success has attended the enemy's efforts, but in Flanders it is clear that he is making such progress, which if not speedily and effectively checked may very soon constitute a serious menace to the Channel ports, which the Allied Forces have been guarding for so long and, up till now, with conspicuous success. For some time past the struggle in Flanders has centred chiefly in the neighbourhood of Ypres, which has been in a precarious situation ever since it had been deemed expedient to retire for a considerable distance, so as to straighten the line. Since then the enemy has been berming away with increased pressure, and with a total disregard of the cost. It is small wonder, then, that in these circumstances, the Allied troops have been compelled to give way at certain points, notably at Wytschaete and St. Eloi. Both towns, however, were taken only after desperate resistance and with the enemy's usual prodigality of lives, which is the inevitable outcome of his massed formation tactics. The loss of these points has, unfortunately been followed by a more serious loss, for it cannot be gainsaid that Kemmel, as an observation post, is of first rate importance.

From to-day's telegrams, it is clear that the enemy's advance in Flanders was won only after many and futile attempts and at an appalling cost. We read of the French being ordered—*sad* of fulfilling the order implicitly—to hold Mount Kemmel till they died. The British also participated, but the enemy's numerical superiority at this point overcame all resistance. Happily, at other points the Allied Forces have been completely successful, notably at Villers-Bretonneux, from which the enemy was ejected after very severe fighting. At the Hindenburg sector the fighting is described as having been "furious." The French more than held their own here and have been able to capture part of Hargard village. Both on the French and the Flanders front, it is clear, the enemy is fighting desperately and making the most of the opportunity that presents itself while he holds a numerical majority. He is certainly making a slight advance, but at a cost that will ultimately compel him to come to a standstill. Meanwhile, the Allied Forces are, as the telegrams show, checking the enemy very effectively at many points, and with increased reinforcements should ultimately be able to pulverize further enemy attempts either in France or Flanders.

Hongkong and the Home.

There is a deal of interest attaching to the very meagre summary which Reuter gives of the final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war, and in view of the paramount importance of the nature of Britain's policy one wishes for further details than have been supplied. But the statement that "in view of the shortage of world tonnage any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inexpedient, although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily" is one of which Hongkong merchants will look with a little misgiving—and a very natural misgiving. From the time that German mercantile trade was forced to cease there has been such an orgy of inhumanity practised by the Hun that British seamen and residents in the commercial centres have been righteously driven to proclaim that no German boat will be allowed into a British port until full retribution has been exacted and the pain of ostracism felt. "It may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily" says the telegram, but Hongkong men, Australians and seamen generally have declared that there will have to be restrictions and not so excessively temporarily either. We sincerely hope that the Home Government, in deciding its post-war trade policy, will have due regard to the temper of those people who will have most to do with enemy shipping when it is resumed again, for if a too generous handling of this question is mistakenly entered upon there will inevitably be embittered feelings and perhaps acute local difficulties. Shipping might be deplorably insufficient, but if the Teuton seaman is given unrestricted license to wander round British ports he will find a reception none too welcome.

Acknowledgement.
We have to acknowledge a parcel of periodicals for the local troops from Mrs. Howard.

The Kallan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 13th April amounted to \$1,316 tons and the sales during the period to 45,182 tons.

Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions to the funds of the Hospital:—Sir Robert Ho Tung \$100. Messrs. Lo and Lo \$20.

A Murder Charge.

The Javaese seaman, who is charged with the murder of another Javaese at Wanchoi, was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended April 27, six cases of spotted fever were notified, five being from the City of Victoria and the other from another district. There were four deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Witness for the Defence.

The Third and last performance of this excellent four-act play was produced at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening. Practically every seat was occupied, and the admirable presentation was greatly enjoyed. A large number of beautiful banquets were presented to Mrs. Legaz and Mrs. Thornton.

Theft of an Oil Can.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing an oil can from a Japanese steamer. Inspector Gordon stated that the defendant was first seen by bandits, who have of late been interfering with foreigners, an official of the highest rank should be appointed and fully empowered to suppress them and to rescue foreign captives. Things appear to have come to a pretty pass, when it is deemed expedient that such a step be taken. It seems to us, however, to be eminently desirable, as of late there have been several reports regarding foreigners having been molested by Chinese bandits. The frequent recurrence of this intolerable state of affairs is, of course, chiefly owing to the fact that the Chinese authorities do practically nothing towards the suppression of such outlawry. It is also due to the fact that much too little justice has been taken by Foreign Ministers of the interference of foreigners by such pests. We therefore welcome the action of Dr. Rhenisch, and trust that it will bring the Chinese Government to a true sense of their duty in this disgraceful matter.

Robbed Her Friend.

The story of how a Chinese woman robbed her friend was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. It appeared that the defendant paid a visit to the amah at Kowloon Police station and went into the amah's quarters by herself, as the other woman was busy at the time. After she had left a quantity of jewelry was found to be missing, and the woman was later arrested. She stated that two other women had persuaded her to commit the offence. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

A Bad Character.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a lady's coat from a theatre and afterwards illegally pawned it. Inspector Grant said that defendant had three previous convictions. He had three brothers and they were all bad characters having been in prison several times each. They congregated in certain houses, carrying on extensive thefts. Although born in Hongkong they were now being recommended for banishment.

Saturday's Show.

The Show at Happy Valley on Saturday of dogs, cats, pigeons and poultry was, we are glad to note, very successful in every respect. There was a satisfactory entry in all classes and there was increased interest manifested by the general public. Such a show should appeal to a large number of people, particularly to those who have canine and feline pets—and there must be many such in the Colony—and it is therefore to be hoped that the interest in the local Society will continue to increase and manifest itself in an even larger number of exhibits next year. It is all for the good of the animals that they were tramway employers and therefore allowed to travel free.

Did Not Pay Their Fares.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with travelling on the tramway without paying their fare and also with assaulting the Ticket Inspector. The men, when asked for their fares, maintained that they were tramway employers and therefore allowed to travel free. When the Ticket Inspector demanded the fare it was alleged that they assaulted him. In court they both admitted riding without payment, but denied the assault, these pleas being accepted. A fine of \$10 each was imposed, the alternative being ten days' hard labour.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS BETTER TO TELL THE TRUTH AND RUN THAN TO LIE AND GET CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

To-day's Anniversary.

Tomorrow's anniversary is that of Edwin Waugh, who died on April 30, 1890.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 83-1/2.

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Prix: Dogs, Cats and Poultry.

The third annual exhibition of the Hongkong Dog, Cat, Pigeon and Poultry Show was held at Happy Valley on Saturday and it is safe to say that never before has the show been so successful both as regards the number of entries and also the quality of exhibits.

A very large number of people attended testifying to the increasing popularity of the show, which was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Rees Davies and Lady Rees Davies, the latter presenting the awards, and many other people.

A feature of the show were the poultry exhibits by Mr. Leo Longinotto, his collection including some of the finest birds he has been out to witness. His exhibits took nearly all the prizes, the Judge not being greatly exercised in making him the awards, the stock being of such high quality.

The officials were as follows:

Committee.—The Hon. Sir O. P. Chater, C.M.G., Com. O. W. Buckwith, B.N., Messrs. H. J. Gedge, A. E. Milroy, J. F. McCarthy, M. S. Northcote, Leo Longinotto, Dr. J. W. Noble and Forseyth, and Sergt. W. Pitt, H.K.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. W. Gegg.

Special Stewards: Messrs. T. F. Hough and W. Logan.

Judges: H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Messrs. F. J. McCarthy, Leo Longinotto, Adam Gibson, Messrs. Dyer and Dunby.

Guarantees: Messrs. H. J. Gedge, M. S. Northcote, G. W. Gegg, W. Logan, G. H. Wilson, Leo Longinotto, J. F. McCarthy and W. Pitt. Directors C. Forseyth, and Lindsey Woods.

Prizes were presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir E. Lie Kadourie, Hon. Mr. E. Shullim, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Drs. G. P. Jordan and O. Forseyth, Messrs. H. W. Locker, M. S. Northcote, N. J. Stabb, H. J. Gedge, H. P. White, T. F. Hough, A. Beattie, C. E. Warren, H. Buttonjee and "Anonymous."

The handsome collection of prizes were awarded as follows:

Class A.—Fox Terriers (Smooth)

Dogs:—1, Mr. Wm. Forseyth's "Pincher," 1 year, 2, Miss Tatam's "Nipper," 14 months, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class B.—Fox Terriers (Wire Hair):—1, Mr. V. d'Ortinga's "Hector," 14 years, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class C.—Irish Terriers:—1 Mr. D. E. Donnelly's "Billy," 2 years, Judge, H. E. Sir F. H. May.

Class D.—Bull Dogs:—1, Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock," 9 months, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class E.—Airedales:—1, Mr. H. J. Gedge's "Mac," 3 years, 2, Mrs. Locker's "Royston Rex," 2 years, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class F.—Bull Terriers:—1, Mr. G. W. Gegg's "Trixie" (Bitch), 1 year, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class G.—Chow Dogs:—1, Mrs. Hall's "Nelly," 2 years, 2, Mr. A. E. Crapnell's "Teddy," 18 months, 3, Mrs. G. Morrison's "Sandy," 2½ years, Judge, Dr. Gibson.

Class H.—Pekinese:—1, Messrs. Ting Tai Tsung Kee Co.

After Lady Bees Davies had handed the prize, she was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Mr. G. W. Gegg, after which Sir William Bees Davies, replying on behalf of his wife, said that they in Hongkong were proud of their horse racing, their flower shows and various forms of sport and he was glad to see that a dog, cat and poultry show had been added. It was easy to see that as regarded the poultry exhibit Mr. Longinotto was a great asset to the Colony. To Mr. Gegg, the Hon. Secretary, who had devoted a great deal of time to the Show they owed a great debt of gratitude.

At the conclusion, Mr. Gegg put up for auction, in aid of war charities, some pigeons, rabbits and two sittings of eggs, the result of which \$105. was realised.

The Tennis League.

We have received a fixture list

of the forthcoming Tennis League

and note that play in both

divisions commences on Saturday

next. League play will finish on

July 27, when the winners of

each league will play the final

AN INTERESTING SHOW.

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The handsome collection of prizes were awarded as follows:

Class A.—Leghorn Cocks:—1, and 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon.

Class B.—Leghorn Hens:—1 and 2, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza; 3, Mr. F. H. Dillon; V. H. C. Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza.

Class C.—Plymouth Rock Cocks:—1, Mr. E. V. M

LOCAL SPORT.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

DIVISION 2

South China Athletic v.
St. Joseph's College.

This, the last league match of the season, took place on the Club Ground at 5 p.m. Much interest was centred in the game, as a win for the Chinese would ensure them of the premier position of the 2nd Division table.

St. Joseph's won the toss, and the Chinese set the ball rolling before a large crowd of spectators. The Chinese were the first to settle down to their game, making several raids into their opponent's goal area, but they failed to shoot anything like effectively or were robust at the critical moment. Hyndman, of St. Joseph's, made several splendid solo runs, and on one occasion brought the Chinese goalie to his knees with a good ground shot. The outside wing men on either side were given very little to do. The Chinese forced four corners in quick succession, the kicks being well taken. These were cleared, however, in fine style, play being transferred to the other end where St. Joseph's looked like getting through. The Chinese had a most glorious chance to take the lead just before half time, Au Kit Sang breaking through the defence and when in the goal mouth, one of his own sides impeded him, giving the back time to dash in and clear. When the whistle blew for half time, St. Joseph's were pressing, with no goals registered.

Play in the second half was very exciting at times, but towards the end, the heat began to tell on the players, the pace slackening down in consequence. Hands in the penalty area against St. Joseph's gave the Chinese a good chance to take the lead, but Omar saved in fine style, only to find the kick had to be taken again owing to some of the players encroaching on the line before the kick was taken. Au Kit Sang took the kick, this time shooting outside. Soon after the Chinese inside left put the ball into the net, but was offside. St. Joseph's outside right broke away, and after a good run, he sent the ball nicely into the centre, but his forwards were not up far enough. St. Joseph's right back was playing a grand game, saving his side on many occasions. The Chinese however, not to be denied, again raided their opponents' goal, the inside left giving them the lead with a good first time shot. St. Joseph's made many fine efforts to equalise, but without result.

For the losers, Hyndman worked very hard, but Johnson played a poor game. The Chinese no doubt had the best of the game, and quite deserved their win on the run of the play.

Lt. Jones, R.G.A., presented the cup, prior to which Mr. Wright made a suitable speech. Lt. Jones said he had much pleasure in presenting the Cup, it being the first time the Chinese had won the trophy. The trophy was received amidst much cheering.

KOWLOON BOWLING
GREEN.

Opening of a New Season.

Very favourable weather prevailed on Saturday for the event arranged by the Kowloon Bowling Green, this being an "At Home" to inaugurate the 1918 season. Representatives of the Taikoo, Civil Service, and Police Clubs had been invited and the Home Club put up six rinks to match the visitors in a spoon competition, each of the visiting Clubs entering two rinks. The result was an afternoon's most enjoyable play, out of which the home team came victorious by 133 shots to 105.

The large number of visitors were entertained to tea, and at the conclusion of the afternoon's play Mr. W. G. Owen, the President of the Kowloon Club, expressed the pleasure of Club at the attendance of the visitors, and also thanked the ladies who had provided the tea.

On behalf of the visitors, Mr. Kent (Police), Mr. J. J. Blake (Civil Service) and Mr. Wotherspoon (Taikoo) replied.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Saturday Afternoon's Play.

There were quite a number of matches played on Saturday in the Tennis Tournament arranged by the Hongkong Cricket Club, and some very interesting play was seen. The following were the results:

Open Championship Singles: Ng Sae Kwong beat Rev. C. Cooper Hunt 6-4, 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Handicap Doubles: A. B. Worth and Miss Bonet (ova 4/8) beat Major Ardino and Mrs. Diesper (ova 2/8) 6-4, 3-6, 6-2; J. R. Irvine and Miss J. Rodger (scratch) beat A. L. Bouet and Mrs. Bonet, (rec. 4/8) 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Doubles: J. Stalker and E. Abraham (scratch) beat Capt. Henderson Smith and M. Wolters (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-1.

F. A. D. and A. Morse (ova 1/8) beat Mr. Mayhew and H. R. Phillips (ova 1/8) 6-1, 6-4.

Handicap Singles "A": N. E. Kusut (ova 3/8) beat S. E. Green (ova 30/3) 6-1, 6-2.

Open Championship Doubles: H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock beat A. H. Crook and L. Forster 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. PIERCY.

There was a very happy assembly at the Diocesan School on Saturday evening, when the scholars of the school, together with a number of friends, gathered together to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. George Piercy. Mr. Piercy has been connected with Diocesan School for over forty years, during the majority of that time, holding the position as headmaster.

The first part of the evening was devoted to musical contributions, and following a few introductory remarks by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, who presided, a presentation was made by Mr. B. H. Kotewall an old boy of the school. The presentation consisted of a massive silver vase, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Kotewall, in the course of a very interesting speech, said that it was with a heavy heart they were saying farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Piercy. He recalled the fact that "Old Boys" had made a donation of \$3,000 to the school to endow two scholarships to be called the "Piercy Scholarship" for they wanted to perpetuate the memory of one who had devoted practically the whole of his life to the school. Mr. Kotewall went on to speak of the quiet hard work Mr. Piercy had performed for the benefit of the many scholars who had passed through his hands and of the very great affection they all had for Mr. Piercy, to whom they owed so much. In asking Mr. and Mrs. Piercy to accept that small token of their esteem he said that it would serve to remind them of their long association with the school, of their sincere admirers and friends and of their former pupils, whose affection for them was deep and abiding. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Piercy made reply, saying his heart was too full to allow him to adequately express all he felt. He was very proud of his boys, who seemed to make good wherever they went. Having thanked Mr. Kotewall for the kind expressions and referred to the great help he had received from Mr. Piercy, he referred to the early days of the school, and to some of the prominent scholars it had turned out. In conclusion he thanked them all exceedingly.

During the evening refreshments were served and the proceedings were brought to a close by hearty cheers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.

In the statement published on Saturday of the recommendations of the Directors of the Union Society of Canton, Ltd., it was inadvertently stated that the amount to be passed to Re-insurance Fund was \$10,000. This should have been \$100,000.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Great Historical Film.

Pro Patria, the great historical film which the management of the Victoria Cinematograph, in response to many requests, are reproducing for one night only, at to-night's 9.15 performance, is the film version of Victorian Sardou's famous novel "Patria." It deals with times which were no less threatening to brave little Belgium and her neighbour Holland than they are at present.

Open Championship Singles: Ng Sae Kwong beat Rev. C. Cooper Hunt 6-4, 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Handicap Doubles: A. B. Worth and Miss Bonet (ova 4/8) beat Major Ardino and Mrs. Diesper (ova 2/8) 6-4, 3-6, 6-2; J. R. Irvine and Miss J. Rodger (scratch) beat A. L. Bouet and Mrs. Bonet, (rec. 4/8) 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Doubles: J. Stalker and E. Abraham (scratch) beat Capt. Henderson Smith and M. Wolters (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-1.

F. A. D. and A. Morse (ova 1/8) beat Mr. Mayhew and H. R. Phillips (ova 1/8) 6-1, 6-4.

Handicap Singles "A": N. E. Kusut (ova 3/8) beat S. E. Green (ova 30/3) 6-1, 6-2.

Open Championship Doubles: H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock beat A. H. Crook and L. Forster 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

POPE AND PEACE.

Cardinal Bourne Tells of a Secret Treaty.

Preaching at Westminster Cathedral recently Cardinal Bourne referred to the part played by the Vatican in the settling and ordering of great events in European history. To their sorrow, he said they had learned a few months ago that the British Government had entered into a secret treaty, one of the conditions of which was that in any negotiations for peace the voice and views of the Holy See should not be heard.

"I know that those who in an unguarded moment consented to such a clause," said Cardinal Bourne, "had no intention of disregard or disrespect for the Apostolic See; yet there would seem to be none among them to grasp or understand the historic place which the Holy See has in all great events as the history of the world goes on."

"Then, a short time later, our Holy Father uttered an invitation, not only to the newspapers, but to the Governments of the world, to take into consideration certain aspects of the war, and due consideration of which might lead more quickly towards the ultimate negotiations which must take place before any peace can be arrived at. And, without waiting, without even considering the terms of the Note, without giving themselves time to weigh and ponder, the leaders of public opinion in this country gave to their thousand readers a false conception of what the Holy Father had done."

"As a consequence of that misleading and falsifying of public opinion, to this day, those who rule the destinies of this country have not found themselves able to send any reply to the Holy Father's invitation. Again the supernatural forgetfulness of the position which the Holy See occupies in the world. No one has ever forgotten the Holy See, but has had to pay the price."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

AMERICAN MOTHERS.

Appeal to Our Allied Sisters in Europe.

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the President, and Dr. Shaw, the chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence, have jointly addressed an open letter to the women of the Allied countries, which has been distributed through American diplomats. The letter says: "Out of the mutual agony and love of the mothers of America this message is sent to our Allied sisters in Europe, faithfully pledging our interests and that of the nation in the protection of our sons and daughters at this time of unequalled temptation and danger. In all our countries the mothers are willing and ready to give their sons to defend the ideals underlying the supreme sacrifice which their Government demands, and to accept with fortitude and calmness their death, but they shrink from the greater sorrow which comes from the loss of moral fibre which robs them of health and manly vigour." The letter emphasises the dangers of camp life, and urges the closest union of all women in the effort to conserve the moral forces of society.

The film is a living portrayal of the struggle that followed; two little states against the mightiest Empire of the day. History tells us that those who fought for faith and freedom were successful. The beautiful coloured picture with its living presentations of William the Silent, father of the Dutch Republic and ancestor of our own King, William III; of the Duke of Alva; of Count Egmont and Horn; of Dutch burghers and Spanish priest, serves also to remind us of the great portrait painters that Holland produced in those troublous times.

The first part of the evening was devoted to musical contributions, and following a few introductory remarks by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, who presided, a presentation was made by Mr. B. H. Kotewall an old boy of the school. The presentation consisted of a massive silver vase, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Kotewall, in the course of a very interesting speech, said that it was with a heavy heart they were saying farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Piercy. He recalled the fact that "Old Boys" had made a donation of \$3,000 to the school to endow two scholarships to be called the "Piercy Scholarship" for they wanted to perpetuate the memory of one who had devoted practically the whole of his life to the school. Mr. Kotewall went on to speak of the quiet hard work Mr. Piercy had performed for the benefit of the many scholars who had passed through his hands and of the very great affection they all had for Mr. Piercy, to whom they owed so much. In asking Mr. and Mrs. Piercy to accept that small token of their esteem he said that it would serve to remind them of their long association with the school, of their sincere admirers and friends and of their former pupils, whose affection for them was deep and abiding. (Loud Applause.)

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During the evening refreshments were served and the proceedings were brought to a close by hearty cheers.

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dispel constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, gently stimulate the liver and help the appetite. Of all chemists also post free 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szczecin Road, Shanghai.

Tragic Death at Shanghai.

The tragic death of Mrs. Spence, No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, Shanghai, took place yesterday morning with painful suddenness, says the N. G. Daily News of April 23. During the thunderstorm early yesterday morning Mrs. Spence was struck by a bright flash of lightning and a loud roll of thunder, as a result of which she started up in bed, gave a cry and fell back dead.

She was buried at the Jewish Cemetery.

HOLDERS OF TOMBOLA NUMBERS

HOLDERS of winning numbers in the TOMBOLA are requested to bring their numbers to the TOMBOLA STORE not later than by NOON on TUESDAY, 30th April, 1918.

Night-time Comfort.

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A 5061	IT HAPPENED IN NORLAND WALTZ	VIRGINIA HOUSE WARMING TWO-STEP.
A 5927	PALMETTO-HOP AUNT PATSY	ONE-STEP.
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Burgundy Reserve per case \$12 qts. duty paid 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

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P. & O. S. N. Co's office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hirano Maru & T. 16,000	THURS. 9th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru T. 13,500 & Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru WED. 15th May, at 11 a.m.

* Fushimi Maru TUES. 11th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

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Consulate, from Manila.

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Gardiner, (Hongkong Hotel) (2)
from Singapore.

Lyon, Mrs. Emma, from
Manila.

Manuel Silice, from Manila.

Shaw Flora, Carlton Hotel,
from Townsville.

Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Hastings.

J. K. GIBSON.

Superintendent.

T. KIRK,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 26, 1918.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

DESTINATION.

VESSEL'S
NAME.FOR
FREIGHT
APPLY TOTO BE
PATCHED.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10, Apr.
Shanghai	Banning	B. & S.	30, Apr.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Hui-how	B. & S.	1, May
Shanghai	Wossong	J. M. Co.	2, May
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	2, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Shanghai	Yinchow	B. & S.	4, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Haihong	D. L. Co.	7, May
Manila	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	9, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	10, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May
Nikko M.	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ICE
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 6th day of May 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited upon the terms (*inter alia*) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May 1918 both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.
General Managers

Gardiner, (Hongkong Hotel) (2)
from Singapore.

Fernan Elias, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.

Manuel Silice, from Manila.

Shaw Flora, Carlton Hotel,
from Townsville.

Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Hastings.

J. K. GIBSON.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 26, 1918.

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT WESTERN
STRUGGLE.

London, April 26.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 26th, says:—The French have borne the brunt of to-day's fighting. Their magnificent resistance to the great numerical superiority of the enemy has caused the enemy failure to attain a decisive result. In an official report their aim was declared to be the capture of Mont Kemmel. The enemy got a substantial footing upon the commanding position of Kemmel Hill, but the French are attacking this morning and a furious battle is still raging. Further north the Germans attacked this morning on a front extending from Ladycliffe to Bluff on the Ypres-Comines Canal. No particulars are available. By successfully filling in the gap at Ladycliffe this morning, we completed the restoration of the line eastward of Villers Bretonneux. The heaviest fighting is now between Villers Bretonneux and the village of Haillies, east of Hill 90 overlooking the village. The hill appears to be still ours. The Germans have retaken Hill 63 southward of the Luce and overlooking the Aire valley and the junction of the Aire and Luce and have fought up to the village of Haillies thereby advancing a mile. Their assault on Hill 62 were repulsed after the severest fighting.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The battle is continuing fiercely on the whole front from the neighbourhood of Dranouter to the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy captured Dranouter, Kemmel Hill and the village. The enemy's attack yesterday was made in great strength by nine Divisions. Early this morning the French and British counter-attacked and succeeded at first in making some progress and capturing prisoners. Later in the day the enemy renewed his attacks, particularly against positions from L'Ocre to La Clytie and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal.

We hold all the attacks in the neighbourhoods of La Clytie and Meteren, the heaviest effort being directed against the French. I hear the French are counter-attacking this morning. Prisoners taken in the sector state they were foodless for two or three days owing to our artillery preventing supplies coming up. Our long range guns are particularly active on the enemy's back areas, where they are doing great execution among heavy columns of transport moving along the Gheluvelt Road.

Mist and thunderstorms yesterday compelled our aviators to fly within a few feet of the ground. There was reconnoitring in the neighbourhood of Kemmel. We dropped 650 bombs on Menin, Boulart, and Armentieres. We brought down ten and drove down two machines. Anti-aircraft guns brought down four others, while the infantry shot down another. Two of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing at midnight on 24th inst., says: Pursuing his policy of alternating, the enemy attacked southward of the Somme this morning after an artillery preparation which left no doubt as to his intention. The main objective was against the junction point of the Franco-British armies north of Hangard, a subsidiary blow delivered against new

positions.

A French communiqué reports a violent artillery struggle south of the Somme at night time. We carried out numerous raids, notably in the region of La Bassigny, between Miette and the Aisne and towards Bezonvaux and Epargne.

(Continued on Page 4.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT WESTERN
STRUGGLE.

French positions south of the river Lys suggesting that the Germans wished to thrust a wedge between the French and British, towards Amiens or to wipe out the Hangard salient on which so many attacks have been broken. The artillery attacked our front for sixteen miles between Ribemont-sur-Ancre and Ailly-sur-Noye. Gas shells rained upon the Franco-British batteries all night long, whose fire however was unchecked. Towards morning the enemy fire was intensified reaching a degree of violence by seven o'clock not experienced since the morning of 31st March. An infantry attack was launched at 7.30 on an eight mile front between Bretonneux and Seneque wood on the south bank of the Luce. The heaviest fighting on a purely French front raged around Hangard, where our line curves in a narrow salient. By mid-afternoon the enemy fought his way into the village, capturing the woods northward thereof, and the French recaptured Hill 90 overlooking the village. The hill appears to be still ours. The Germans have retaken Hill 63 southward of the Luce and overlooking the Aire valley and the junction of the Aire and Luce and have fought up to the village of Haillies thereby advancing a mile. Their assault on Hill 62 were repulsed after the severest fighting.

London, April 27.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured Mount Kemmel and threw out the English from their positions at Wytschaete and Dranouter. We advanced as far as Kemmelbrook, captured St. Elo, Dranouter and the height northwest of Vlengelhoeck. We took over 6,500 prisoners, principally French. The enemy re-captured Villers Bretonneux. Further enemy counter-attacks eastward of the village and at Hangard failed. Prisoners from this battle area now number 2,400.

A German evening official report states: The enemy's counter-attack at Mount Kemmel and south of Villers Bretonneux failed heavily.

Correspondents state that four German mountain Divisions enveloped the French defenders on the Kemmel crest and gained it by heavy sacrifice. The enemy is now striking towards Scherpenberg, the next hill in the chain. Although the French bore the brunt of the attack, the British heavily engaged the enemy on either side. One body of the British left Kemmel Hill and were apparently surrounded in the first hour of attack, the fog enabling the Germans to creep up at night. The Royal Scots, the Cameronians and the Black Watch fought throughout the day, inflicting very heavy losses.

The French defenders of Kemmel were ordered to hold out till they died rather than retreat. The command was implicitly obeyed. Hand-to-hand fighting continued long after the garrison was isolated by the enemy swarming round the base.

It is admitted that the situation in the north has become seriously worse as a result of the past two days' fighting, as the enemy has not merely held Kemmel Hill, the best observation post on the British Front, but has spread westwards,

while he has crept nearer Ypres on both sides of the canal and south

east of the town. Northwards, however, in the neighbourhood of La Clytie and Scherpenberg the attacks have been held and the position has not yet been stabilized. What happened to Villers and Hangard was not impossible in the case of Kemmel. The severity of the German losses has not yet been compensated by any strategical success. Even if further withdrawal from Ypres is considered advisable, this will not make an immediate difference to the Channel ports. The Ypres salient was chiefly valuable as a jumping off ground for the recovery of the Flemish coast.

(Continued on Page 4.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GREAT WESTERN
STRUGGLE.

A wireless German official message says: A strong French counter-attack against the height of Vlengelhoeck failed heavily. We attacked the Anglo-French near and southward of Villers and Bretonneux. Our infantry, supported by tanks, broke through the enemy machine-gun nests and we captured Hangard. We advanced our lines on the heights northwest of Castel. The enemy's reserves violently counter-attacked all day long, failing sanguinely. Bitter fighting lasted all night long. We prisoners

two thousand and took four guns.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

The enemy Being Held.

London, April 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been great reciprocal artillery during the night on the whole battle-front northward of the Lys River, fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy repeatedly making determined attempts to develop the advantage he gained on the previous day. After many hours of a fluctuating battle the enemy's advance was held at all points, heavy casualties being inflicted. The enemy's assault from no man's land were pressed with extreme violence. Three attacks were beaten off with great enemy loss to be succeeded by a fourth attempt carrying the village. Our Allies counter-attacked in the evening and drove out the enemy regaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. There was fierce fighting northward of Kemmel village and in the neighbourhood of Voormezeele, which, after a prolonged struggle, remains in our possession. The enemy heavily attacked in the afternoon our positions on the ridge of the wood southward of Voormezeele and was completely repulsed. We prisoners some hundreds. In local fighting yesterday after noon in the neighbourhood of Givenchy we prisoners twenty-nine and wounded. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy. British air forces on the 27th dropped a ton of bombs with good results on the seaplane base at Durazzo. All our machines returned.

French Capture Grounds.

London, April 27.
A French communiqué says: There is no change on the Villers-Bretonneux front. We counter-attacked the Germans at Ypres-Bretonneux to south of the Lys in the morning and re-captured much of the ground lost yesterday despite a desperate resistance by the enemy who was strongly reinforced. We captured the monument south of Villers, penetrated mangard wood and captured the western part of Mangard village. The battle lasted all day and continues. It was exceptionally violent. The Germans attempted to wrest our gains from us at all costs. Despite heavy losses from our fire at each attempt, their battalions attacked seven times at the northern mangard wood without causing the French to budge. The struggle was equally furious at Mangard village which twice changed hands. We captured and retained the orchard south of Lys.

Enemy Gains but at Heavy Cost.

London, April 27.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: Yesterday's fighting was the heaviest that has ever occurred in Flanders since the present offensive. The enemy developed two great thrusts, the first being a continuation of his effort against Kemmel and the ground westward. The second was a new attack between La Celle, which is a kilometre north-east of Scherpenberg hill, and the spot where his line crosses the Ypres-Coudekerke Canal. Later his second attack extended southward and linked up with the battle proceeding around Drancourt, thus forming a continuous struggle on a front ten miles. The enemy employed win-at-any-price tactics and continued pushing forward fresh formations from his reserves wherever the front threatened to get thin through casualties. The Germans can certainly show a considerable gain of territory but they have paid the full price for every yard. It cost them three attempts in mass to get into Lys and four attempts to carry the brewery south of Voormezeele, the result of which we had converted into a miniature redoubt. German wireless accounts of the fighting show the tremendous scale of the attacks. Two army corps, whose commanders were Generals Seiger and von Ephrath, directed the Prussian and Bavarian divisions which were poured in to supplement the picked battalions of Alpini and Jagers which won the crest of Mount Kemmel. The correspondent adds that further heavy enemy attacks launched in the same area this morning were repulsed. The enemy is also again heavily assaulting Givenchy and Festubert.

THE EMPIRE'S POST-WAR TRADE.

London, April 26.
The final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Commercial and Industrial policy after the war says in view of the shortage of the world to manage any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inexpedient although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily. The Committee do not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is practicable or economically sound, but a selective policy is necessary, with due regard to probable military needs. The Committee deem it unwise to aim at the exclusion of foreign (other than the present enemy) capital from sharing in the development of the Empire. It recommends legislation compelling the disclosure of foreign interests in particular cases and that mineral and other properties be not secured by foreign concerns in order to prevent their development and check competition in supply. The Dominion and Colonial Governments have to measure of control over the working of properties where commodities of great imperial importance are concerned. The Committee recommend the adoption of a uniform policy by the Governments concerned. It does not recommend special restrictions on participation of aliens commercially or industrially, but pilots and patent agents should be British born and the registration of foreign commercial travellers should be considered. Alien enemies should be temporarily subject to Police regulations after the war. The Committee disfavour the establishment of an Imperial Bank of Industry but suggest Government action to safeguard the development of pivotal industries. The future British economic policy should include a serious attempt to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions, Colonies and India for the readjustment and development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom; also an effort to develop trade between the Empire and the Allies. Subject to the Allies' agreeing present enemy countries shall not, at least temporarily, be allowed to trade with the Empire unrestrictedly as before the war or on equal terms to Allies and neutrals. The Committee recommend action similar to the Canadian against dumping goods. Preferential treatment should be accorded to the Overseas Empire in respect to Customs dues now or hereafter imposed in the United Kingdom. Other forms of Imperial preference should be considered. Protection should be afforded a certain number of industries on recommendations of a strong independent board. The Committee oppose the metric and decimal coinage systems. They recommend the prohibition of the importation of enemy goods for at least a year after the war.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, April 27.
A British official message from Salonika states: We withdrew unmolested on the 18th inst. from the advanced villages in the Struma Valley occupied on the 16th and the enemy subsequently shelled the village.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AGENTS IN PERSIA.

London, April 27.
Reuter learns that a number of documents have been discovered in Persia revealing that German agents in Persia acted in similar guise to those of the United States who regarded their American hosts as idiotic Yankees. The German agents in Persia wrote contemptuously of the "Persian swine." The German Vice-Consul at Shiraz wrote "I always think of Persians as jellyfish," and said the Persian leaders were below even the usual Persian level. "This scum is only discorable by force." The correspondence which has been discovered reveals a system of German espionage and schemes for stirring up agitations against the British.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE ADRIATIC.

London, April 27.
The Admiralty reports that two of our destroyers on the 22nd inst. encountered and engaged five Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic. The enemy fled to the shelter of the fortified port of Durazzo pursued by our destroyers who were reinforced by fire more British and one French destroyer. The chase continued until after midnight when we lost touch with the enemy. Our casualties were seven killed and nineteen wounded. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy. British air forces on the 22nd dropped a ton of bombs with good results on the seaplane base at Durazzo. All our machines returned.

THE ARAB OFFENSIVE.

London, April 27.
A Palestine Hedjaz official message says: The troops of the King of the Hedjaz, during the week ending 24th April occupied fifty-three miles of the Hedjaz railway line, southward of Mecca.

RUMOURED BANK FAILURE.

Amsterdam, April 27.
There is much excitement on the Exchange owing to a rumour that a big German-Dutch banking firm, said to be particularly interested in the Dutch-Indian trade, has failed.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir William Weir has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY LOAN.

New York, April 27.
Liberty Loan Day closed with the greatest enthusiasm, subscriptions pouring in from everywhere. It is predicted that the two billion dollars mark has been passed and that the Loan will ultimately be over-subscribed.

EMBARGO ON EAST INDIES TIN.

Washington, April 27.
Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin and tin ore. Henceforth the United States must rely on Bolivia for supplies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 27.
Silver is steady.

Washington, April 27.
The Government's Bill providing for the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars has been passed by the House of Representatives and now goes to the President for signature.

BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau states that British aircraft during March dropped 23,000 bombs in the day time and 12,000 at night time on the enemy's lines opposite our front in France. The enemy dropped 617 during the day time and 1,948 at night time in the area occupied by the British.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

London, April 27.
The "Times" states that Holland has acquiesced in the German demand for use of the Limburg railway, stipulating that it must not be used for military purposes. Moreover Germany has made another embarrassing demand as regards shipping facilities, particulars of which have not transpired.

The Limburg railway mentioned in connection with the German demands on Holland connects the Dusseldorf region with Antwerp via Roermond and Weert. The Dutch Second Chamber has been considering the question in secret session. It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina has received the Dutch Minister from Berlin in special audience. The Commander at Amsterdam has forbidden soldiers on furlough to travel except on return to their garrisons.

LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

His Battle Now Being Fought on the World's Stage.

Americans in London, including Dr. Page the Ambassador, and some of the survivors of the *Tuscania*, enthusiastically joined at the *Monico* recently in the first local celebration of Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. E. Newton Crane, of the American Navy League, said that if he could offer one word of admonition to the English nation it was simply to possess Lincoln's patience, fortitude, and loving kindness. (Applause.)

Dr. Fort Newton, of the City Temple, said Lincoln was the most perfect incarnation of American character and genius, and nobody could understand America without knowing him. The same great battle which Lincoln fought was now being fought on the world's stage.

Mr. Irvin Cobb said American soldiers were coming by the million to rid the world of the scum of a "divine right" of

degenerates to rule the human race, and to help knock the mania out of Germany.

Captain Wikoff, United States Field Artillery, one of the *Tuscania* survivors, told the story of the last man to leave the vessel, who was picked up by a trawler. It appears he only stated himself in the only lifeboat left behind, which it had been impossible to launch. "I just waited," said the man, "until the ship went down, and then sailed away."

"But were you not afraid of the suction of the ship?" asked the officer. "No, I didn't know there was any suction." (Loud laughter.)

M. Boppe:

The new French Minister to China, M. Boppe, left Tientsin for Peking on the 24th inst. M. Boppe received a very warm welcome from the French Civil, military and trading residents in Tientsin. A guard of honour with bands was drawn up on the platform. There was a reception attended by the majority of local Frenchmen and French savages in Tientsin, at the Chinese Club.

It makes you short of breath to go upstairs you need no other proof that your blood is thin and watery. Next to pallor this is the commonest symptom anaemia.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

The Case Resumed.

The case was continued before the Full Court this morning, in which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, who was ordered to be deported, has brought actions against the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Details of the action have already been given.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.O., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney General, at the outset, said that referring to whether the Ordinance had been allowed or not he now found that it had been allowed. The question was mentioned the other day.

Mr. Pollock said that before proceeding with his arguments he wished to deal with some stray points, and he would proceed to argue on the point as to the meaning of the Governor in Executive Council, or Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. As regards the point which the Plaintiff Judge put to him on the question of the amendment of pleading, the Plaintiff Judge on Friday thought that the Court could, say that as a matter of justice certain disclosures regarding the case of the prosecution, as a matter of Justice should prevail.

The Chief Justice: What we want to know is whether we shall allow the amendment or not.

The Attorney General dealing with the amendment, said that it was decided quite early in the proceedings not to disclose certain matters because they were confidential. The only possible reason why these matters should be confidential was on the ground of the public interest. The very same position was taken up in the statement of defense.

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought there was a distinction as regarded the question of the law was made, even though it might be said to violate natural justice as constructed by the English courts. The exceptional circumstances of a colony were always allowed for and if the intention of the legislature was to be carried out the law was perfectly good. The Court had no power to review the wisdom of an enactment and only had to determine whether the intention of the legislature had been carried out.

The Attorney General said it was not a new defence they were raising. It had been foreshadowed, and he would ask their Lordships to allow the amendment. It was no new point.

At this stage Mr. Kemp said he would have referred to some cases. They had thought Mr. Pollock was to address their Lordships further on the matter.

Mr. Pollock: I have nothing more to say.

The question of the amendment was adjourned.

Mr. Sharp said the Attorney General had asked him to open the case for the defence, in a general way, both as regards the facts and the law. He would deal with it as it naturally fell, under two main heads: Before examining the question of procedure leading down to the Ordinance, there was the question of the powers of the local Legislature dealing with deportation, to consider.

It appears he only stated himself in the only lifeboat left behind, which it had been impossible to launch. "I just waited," said the man, "until the ship went down, and then sailed away."

"But were you not afraid of the suction of the ship?" asked the officer. "No, I didn't know there was any suction." (Loud laughter.)

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Every woman who fails to pass

the staircase test should bring up her blood at once "With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills bring up the blood and in this way strengthen every part of the body. This improvement goes on until

perfect health results. Every pale, anaemic woman is urged to send for the free booklet "Pink Talk to Women."

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to quote a passage from Morris Kyber in the "History of the Laws of Hongkong," in which it said that in January 1867 20 persons were deported from the Colony but were first paraded before all the police so that they should be recognised if they ever returned. They were then marked with a broad arrow on the ear.

Mr. Pollock: —We don't want to know about Norton Kyber.

Mr. Sharp: —I have a reason for everything I do.

Continuing, Mr. Sharp said that in these days it was evidently the practice to brand deportees.

Finally branding dropped out. In 1912 for the first time the British subject came into the Deportation Ordinances. In 1914 the question came up of the deportation of British subjects of non-British parentage. The tendency had been slowly and carefully to extend this long-established power and existing machinery to include a larger area of persons and finally to include limited cases of British subjects.

It seemed clear that this power had practically existed from 1912, before the first class of British subjects was brought in, then, between 1912 and 1914, they had three limited classes brought in, and in 1917 this long-established procedure was further extended to include another class of British subject.

During the 60 years they knew there was no substantial change in the fundamental principles. It had afterwards been a matter dealt with by the Governor in Council, and broadly was of a confidential character. There had been modifications, but they were not aware of any change having been made as regarded deportation being treated as confidential.

Deportations should be made with great care, and the Legislature had seen fit to impose this duty on the Governor-in-Council, relying on the Governor-in-Council. Every point arising for consideration was left to the opinion of the Governor-in-Council.

At the hearing this afternoon Mr. Sharp went on to refer to cases showing that it had been decided that the laws of Colonial Legislatures held good when applied to the particular colony in which the law was made, even though it might be said to violate natural justice as constructed by the English courts. The exceptional circumstances of a colony were always allowed for and if the intention of the legislature was perfectly good. The Court had no power to review the wisdom of an enactment and only had to determine whether the intention of the legislature had been carried out.

During the last few days a number of circulars were issued by various parties to stimulate the voting which took place in the evening. The result was as follows: —A. P. Lello 224 votes; F. A. R. Cabral 60 votes; T. G. V. Corrao 50 votes.

Those for Presidents were to take place at 9 o'clock this morning. Good order prevailed during the voting.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Chinese Detective Charged.

A Chinese detective was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, with attempting to smuggle 28 lbs of prepared opium, without permission.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended, the Police conducting the prosecution. Eugene Clark, sideways, Canton, said that on Friday he was on board the *Ag Kwong Tai*, which had just arrived at the buoy. Passengers were leaving the ship at the time, and he and his staff were searching their baggage. Witness saw defendant attempting to leave the ship. He was carrying a black box. He asked him if he had any opium. Defendant produced a Police Authority card. Witness asked him to open the box, as he thought it was of suspicious make. Defendant did so and witness noticed there was a false bottom. He asked defendant in English to open the false bottom, but he did not seem to understand, so he detained him, and later reported the matter to his superior officer. Defendant was taken into the saloon, and when asked by Mr. Anderson what he had in the box, defendant said to be let go. Later he was placed under arrest.

Further evidence was given, and the case adjourned.

THE MACAO ELECTION.

The Result.

The voting in connection with the election for a President, Senator and Deputado took place in the Leal Senado, Macao, on Sunday afternoon. There were six candidates as follows: —

President: —Sidonio Bernardino Cardoso, Silveira Pais and António Brasileiro Feire.

Senator: —Antônio José Gonçalves Pereira and Carlos de Mello Leitão.

Deputado: —Francisco Gonçalves Valinhos Correia, Fernando Augusto Ribeiro Cabral and Alfredo Pinto Lelo

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 7.)
THE GREAT WESTERN STRUGGLE.

London, April 27.

As this objective is at present unreliable, the value of Ypres is now only secondary. It is important to remember that though the Germans have apparently reverted to attacks with limited objectives, as they did at Verdun their main effort will probably still be made between Arras and Amiens and against the British. These local offensives are conducted in great strength. For example, it is stated that nine Divisions were used on Thursday to capture Kemmel, but on the Somme and farther south huge German forces were waiting in the hope that the Allied strength may be dissipated. Elsewhere, the object of the enemy is to use up the Allied reserves. He has still failed to separate the British and French Armies, but more formidable thrust than any so far launched will probably be planned in the direction of Amiens and the Somme estuary with a view to cutting off the British from the main French forces. Hence the repulse of the enemy at Villers is very important, showing that the Allies are straining every nerve to maintain the line astride the Somme. So long as this is achieved the retirements in the north are not irreparable.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

The Hague, April 26.
The Dutch Minister has arrived from Berlin.

Amsterdam, April 26.

Captain von Salzmann, writing in the "Vossische Zeitung" about the attack on Zeebrugge, describes it as "damned plucky" but proceeds to address a remarkable threat to Holland on the ground that the attack clearly indicates that neutrals are greatly menaced by the British. He states that Holland can still keep out of the war but must realize that there is an end to German patience and when her existence is at stake there cannot be hesitation. Let Holland reflect thereon. In these critical hours our policy cannot deviate. There is no way out."

The "Handelsblad" urges the Government to adhere to its demand that a Dutch Commission shall investigate the use to which sand and gravel are put in Belgium before allowing their transit. "The fact that new facilities are being asked for when an offensive is in full swing should make the Government cautious." The "Tid" says the aggressiveness of the German Press towards Holland and the military spirit of the German people are causing grave anxiety; nevertheless Holland must oppose the transport of sand and gravel for military purposes.

Amsterdam, April 27.

A telegram from The Hague states that Holland had yielded to the German demands for railway facilities across Limburg, provided the traffic is not military and that the food transported is destined for civilians. "Leave" has been stopped to the Dutch Army and Navy.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

Amsterdam, April 26.
In the Prussian Lower House, the Socialist Herr Hofstet said that Prince Lichnowsky's memoir proved that the German Government was responsible for the war. The Vice-President called Herr Hofstet to order.

HUNGARY'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

Amsterdam, April 26.
Count Szterenyi's attempt to form a Hungarian Cabinet has failed.

AN AUSTRIAN DENIAL.

Amsterdam, April 26.
The "North-German Gazette" denies that large masses of Austrian troops have been sent to the Western Front.

ALLIED NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Paris, April 26.
The Inter-Allied Naval Committee met this morning; the French Minister of Marine, presiding. France, Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan were represented.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Rome, April 26.
Stromboli is violently erupting. The Royal Marines, and will be a proud memory for the relatives of the fallen.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE NAVAL RAID.

London, April 26.
The description of the *Vindictive*'s part in the Zeebrugge and Ostend, part of which we published on Saturday, went on to state:

Meanwhile the lower deck had become a shambles. The crew of the howitzer mounted forward had all been killed and a second crew had likewise destroyed but third crew took over the gun. The *Dafodil*, which was engaged in pressing the *Vindictive* against the mole, only lost one killed and eight wounded. Meanwhile the *Iris*, which was attempting to make fast to the mole ahead of the *Vindictive*, was in trouble as her grapnels were not large enough to span the parapet. Two officers climbed ashore and sat astride the parapet trying to fasten the grapnels till each was killed. The *Iris*'s commander had both legs shot off. A single shell piercing the upper deck exploded among fifty-six marines, killing forty-nine and wounding seven. Another exploded in the wardroom used as a hospital killing four officers and twenty-six men. Altogether the *Iris* lost 37 killed and 105 wounded.

A motor-launch rescued the crew of the *Thetis*, which lost five killed and five wounded. The *Intrepid* and *Iphigenia* were more successful. They were steered straight into the canal and beached themselves according to arrangement, one on the eastern bank and the other on the western bank where they were blown up with their sterns stretching well out across the canal. They are now lying across the canal in a V position and it is probable the work they set out to do has been accomplished and the canal effectively blocked. A motor launch brought away the crews. Officers describe the explosion of the old submarine as the greatest they had ever seen. It tore the jetty in half and left a gap of over a hundred feet.

A change of wind at Ostend served us even worse than at Zeebrugge. Motorboats had already lit the approaches to and ends of the piers with calcium flares and made a smoke cloud which effectively hid this fact from the enemy. When the wind changed revealing everything to the enemy they extinguished the flares with gunfire. This prevented the blockships finding the entrance and as they were soon in a sinking condition they were compelled to sink themselves about four hundred yards east of the piers, motor-launches removing their crews.

The claims of one of the launches to have sunk a torpedo boat alongside the jetty are supported by many observers, including the officers of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, who had seen her mast and funnel across the mole and noticed them disappear. The "North Star," one of the three destroyers which guarded the "Vindictive" from enemy destroyers while alongside the mole, lost her way in the smoke screen, but suddenly emerged into the light of the star-shells and was sunk. The statement in a German communiqué that only a few of the crew could be saved by the Germans is unusually accurate for the "Phoebe," another of these destroyers, came up under heavy fire and rescued nearly all the crew. Throughout the operation, the monitors and siege guns in Flanders heavily bombarded the enemy's batteries.

The difficulty of the operation may be gauged from the fact that the enemy batteries from Zeebrugge to Ostend number at least 180 heavy guns which would be able to concentrate on the retiring ships during daylight to a distance of sixteen miles. This imposed as a condition of success that such an operation must be carried out at night-time but not late in the night; it must take place at high water with the wind from the right quarter and a calm sea for small craft. Such an operation cannot be rehearsed beforehand since the essence of it is secrecy.

London, April 27.

The Admiralty has issued the following order to the Fleet: Their Lordships express to all concerned in the gallant and successful enterprise on the Belgian Coast their high admiration of the perfect co-operation and single-minded determination to achieve the object. The disciplined daring and singular contempt of death exhibited by those assigned to posts of the greatest danger places this exploit high in the annals of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, and will be a proud memory for the relatives of the fallen.

A NAVAL FIGHT.

London, April 27.

A wireless Austrian official report issued on the night of the 22nd, says: Our destroyers advanced into the Otranto Straits and seriously damaged an enemy destroyer in an engagement with light forces.

THE AIR MINISTRY.

London, April 26.

The Press Bureau states that the Vicerey of India has nominated Sir Sayendu Nath Sinha to represent India in the forthcoming sessions of the Imperial War Conference and the War Cabinet. The Maharaja of Patiala represents the Indian States at the War Conference.

THE STORMBOLI ERUPTION.

Rome, April 26.

The "North-German Gazette" denies that large masses of Austrian troops have been sent to the Western Front.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame **LILY** who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, April 26. Correspondents in Ireland suggest that though the shifting of the wind and smoke clouds interfered with the Ostend operation conditions, still these may have been attended with fruitful results. Official photographs clearly show that a complete blockage has been effected of the Zeebrugge Canal. The grand total of the casualties on the mole will be much below the complement of a battleship.

Amsterdam, April 26.

According to a Berlin telegram, the Kaiser visited Zeebrugge on the 23rd and inspected the scene of the naval operations. He gathered an account of the fight from a captured British captain of Marines, who said the attack was prepared and started on four occasions but had to be abandoned owing to the vigilance of the German outpost boats.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

New York, April 26.

At the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Association, Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, declared that the war must be won, even if it required the calling up of boys under 21 or all men under 70.

Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, referring to his recent visit to Europe, affirmed that the "Entente" civilians were supremely confident of the outcome of the struggle.

AUSTRALIA'S EXAMPLE.

Sydney, April 26.

Messrs. Massey Harris & Co., a large manufacturing firm, are discharging their unmarried employees, declaring that they feel bound to release them for the service of the Empire. It is reported that other firms are acting similarly.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

London, April 26.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

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(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

SELLING.

T/T 3/136

Demand 3/116

30 d/a 3/136

60 d/a 3/134

4 m/s 3/136

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 13256

T/T Japan 1424

T/T India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 744

T/T Java 1574

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 424

Demand, Paris 425

4 m/s. L/C 3/236

4 m/s. D/P 3/234

6 m/s. L/C 3/3

30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne 33

30 d/a. San Francisco 754

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 4394

5 m/s. France 4444

Demand, Germany Demand, New York 74%

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 148%

Demand, Singapore 1325

On Haiphong 14% prem.

On Saigon 1% prem.

On Bangkok 6.55 Nom.

Sovereign 45 Gold Leaf, per oz. 45 Bar Silver, per oz. 45

CANTON 494

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H/kong 5 cts sub. \$3.00 dis.

" 10 " 1.00% dis.

" 50 " 1.00% dis.

Canton 20 " 6.5% dis.

BUYING.

TUE 10 AM - 12 NOON

12 NOON - 1 PM

1 PM - 2 PM

2 PM - 3 PM

3 PM - 4 PM

4 PM - 5 PM

5 PM - 6 PM

6 PM - 7 PM

7 PM - 8 PM

8 PM - 9 PM

9 PM - 10 PM

10 PM - 11 PM

11 PM - 12 MIDNIGHT

Golofina

A MILD CIGAR

that has fully met the Local Smokers' demand for delightful quality and mild character.

BEST QUALITY JAMAICA

LEAF,

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP,

FINEST AROMA,

LIGHTEST COLOURS.

STOCKED BY ALL
LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

"PERFECT"
Actual Size



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE TOMBOLA.

HOLDERS OF SPILL NUMBERS are requested to claim their prizes at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. to the 30th April, at NOON, after which all unclaimed prizes will be disposed of by Public Auction for the benefit of WAR CHARITIES.

THE DAIRY FARM
CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Dairy Farm Company Limited will be held at the Company's office, No. 2 Lower Albert Road Victoria in the colony of Hongkong on TUESDAY the 7th day of May 1918 at 12 o'clock noon when the following resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:

"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$855,000 by the creation of 34,000 new shares of \$75 each and that the directors be authorised to issue and allot such new shares in accordance with the terms of the Agreement dated the 26th day of March 1918 made between the Hongkong Ice Company Limited of the one part and this Company of the other part."

And the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of April 1918 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:

1. "That the new Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

2. "That the name of the Company be changed to "The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company Limited." Dated the 16th day of April 1918.

By Order of the Board,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building on SATURDAY, the 11th May at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918 and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock Noon, May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April to MONDAY, the 6th day of May 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India advises that:—"The Indian Civil Postal Service at Agra, Khairi, Amara, Baroda, Bhopal, Bura, Gaya, City, Far, Kut, Nagpur, Oot, Sahib, Sankar, Shyamali and Zirah in Madrasapam is suspended and that pieces-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a surcharge charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office with 20 days from the date of the receipt of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The parcel post service to Szechuan province has been resumed for ordinary parcels only.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail is closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bechuanaland, British, French, Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siberia, and Mongolia, East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yenan and Manchuria and other places in the Provinces of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 30 cents.

Do. 1 lb... 41.20

Do. 1 lbs... 7.20

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Swallow, Amyo and Formosa via Keelung—3rd April, 8 a.m.

Straits Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—3rd April, 8 a.m.

Sakao—30th April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Europe, Canada, via Victoria, United States, Central and S. America—via Seattle—3rd April, 12.45 a.m.

Letters 12.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amyo and Foochow—30th April, Noon.

Shanghai and North China—30th April, 9 p.m.

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 29, 1918
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on Date On Date

Barometer 29.73 29.76 29.78

Temperature 81 78 81

Humidity 76 84 78

Wind Directions S. S. S.W.

Force 3 3 4

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.01

Signals open air Temperature 10.15 a.m.

Letters 12.30 a.m.

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 29, 1918
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Apr. to 5th May.

High Water

Low Water

Mean High Mean Low

Mean Low

Mean High Mean Low